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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1905.

Let our studies be as wide as our condition will allow but let this be their highest alm—to instruct us in our duty and happi was, in the perfection of our nature, in the true use of life, in the best direction of our powers.—CHANNING.

Clinging to Tradition.

Mr. B. H. Griswold, Jr., of Baltimore Brown and Sons, bankers, has con tributed to the Sun the second of a Registry System. Mr. Griswold in this office of Baltimore city and snows him sixty or more clerks laboriously copying indexing into large volumes all deeds and conveyances for record and comso many such records and so many books of record that the city is "blocked out" maps in one end of the room and indexes are found at the same end, He shout the room and engaged in the work of the lawyers and shows its tediousness and the difficulties which they experience in going back from one deed to another, back, back, back, until the original with exceeding care, for any defect over-

the lawyers who are doing this work to-day will be followed within a while by others who will go over same ground and they must conproterty changes hands. Every nurchaser such purchasers, will employ his own lawyer to trace back over the deeds for a title which has stood unchallenged for half a century. He must his own particular lot is clear.

for the year 1904 the number of deeds recorded and assignments in the nature deeds was 12,667; mortgages, 6,198, ar chattel mortgages, corporation rs, etc. The office employed & men, practically all of them aparing day after day in copying and comparing the deeds and in indexing them. The repractically all of them ceipts of the office from fees charged for recording amounted to \$74,012.25 and the expenses \$70,119.71. This office is

the expenses \$70,119.71. This office is well conducted, is in charge of a competent, man and has an efficient force. The fault lies in the system, not in the men who are employed to work under it. "But note the increase in this work. In Baltimore city (or county, as it formerly was) about 25 large volumes contained copies of all, the deeds filed for record from 1850 to 1700; but in the year 1901 alone more than 23,000 instruments of title were recorded, covering about. 65 volumes of great weight. In the last year, therefore, the title record more than doubled that of approximately the first 100 years of the existence of this so-called system.

"When we figure that this is done for

called system.
"When we figure that this is done for every transfer or mortgage loan made upon the thirty or more houses in every lot," says Mr. Griswold, "and multiply the number together we obtain some idea of the immense amount of useless labor that the system demanded in the past and will demand in the future, unless some radical change is made."

That is true in more or less degree in Richmond, and in every city and county in the State of Virginia. It is the same old story everywhere. Titles are examined, deeds are recorded and this may be done whenever there is a transfer of property, and there are fees at every turn. Why in the name of common course, do we keep it up? Simply because of our habit of clinging to old customs and tra-ditions; simply because we are prejud ced against any new departure from the way in which our fathers welked; simply berooted that that is the only way to read our titles clear. But it is not the only way, The Torrens System offers relied It is no experiment. It has been tried and proved and wherever it has been tried it hom become established, it is time for us to put it into practice in Virginia The friends of the measure are not ask ing that it be forced upon old fogles who desire to continue in the old way. They are simply asking that progressive mor who want to take advantage of the Torrenz System may be permitted to do so.

Population and Prosperity.

The prosperity of any community depends more or less directly, we take it. upon the number of prorperous and wellto-do people that that community contains. Scanty population and general prosperity do not, it would appear, ordinarily go hand in hand; and this is what makes the question of immigration such a vital one in this part of the globe just now. The industrial development of the South and its rapidly widening possibilities for future development have far

South Central States could at this moment use to admirable and mutual advantage millions of new inhabitants, not simply from the laboring classes, but, even better from, the ranks of the farmers and small employers.

A State is rich if it has a large her of rich or well-to-do people in it, poor if it is sparsely settled with a population individually well-to-do, or densely settled with a population that is not well-to-do. Of the latter contingency, there is little fear in a country so teeming with natural advantages as is the not in itself and inevitably spell prosperity, but in a land like ours, up to reasonable limit, it is very upt to, this regard the South does not compare favorably with other parts of the Union, notably, of course, the Northeast, Ala bama, for instance, has only a population of 35 persons to the square mile; Florida has a little over 9; Georgia, 37; olina, 44; Virginia, 86. Maryland, with Dixon's line that shows high ratio, and Maryland is not in any senw a typical sachusetts has 348 population per for every square mile of territory; Rhode Island has 407; Connecticut, 187; New York, 152; Pennsylvania, 140. Ohio, which was primeval woods at a time, when Virginla was a centre of new world culture and refinement, has to-day 102 inhabit more than double Virginia's population. Granting that this State and others in

the South really want new sattlers, how are they to go about getting them? Cersitting down to wait for results which will never be forthcoming. Nor are they even to dally on such circumstances as the largely chance presence in the South grant Commission. If the South wants new population, she must simply go out position of a business house which feels the need for new customers. resources, wages. What she asks in rethe proposition, let the South proceed exactly as the business firm would pro place where this new business she seek emigration grounds of Europe-and the various over-populated communities . and advertise again, and once more advertise, persistently and intelligently, and in the forms where it will reach just the class of people she particularly wants If this double-headed programme were followed aggressively for a few years, there is no room for reasonable doubt that the South would find herself borne sloft on a flood-tide of commercial prosperity, the like of which even this wealthy country has ever yet seen.

A Good Roads Bill.

Our Suffolk correspondent informs us that State Senator Charles T. Lassiter, of Petersburg, and Hon. Robert W. Withers, of Nansemond, are jointly en gaged in the work of framing a good roads bill. The feature of the bill will be a provision for the working of convicts on the public highways, not only penitentiary convicts, but those who are serving jail sentences for misdemeanors.

We are not at all sure that the State this way. There are many difficulties. the jail convicts could be so employed for their own good and for of the community, and they should be so employed. In many instances it is no punishment to convicts to serve a sentence in jail. They have comfortable quarters, sufficient food and nothing to

Moreover, city prisons are veritable schools for crime, and we believe that It is in the interest of good public morals If nothing more, to take all such chaps out and punish them with hard labor.

But that is a mere incident in the great work of road building.

that any road law which may be enacted should provide for a highway commission, and that the commission should have in its employment a first class engineer. It should be the duty of the commission to stimulate interest in road making, and give instructions, and it should be the duty of the engineer to map out and supervise all work that is done in the various counties.

We believe that the taxpayers of Vir ginia are willing to pay for good roads if they can be sure of getting good roads, but they are tired of paying a road tax United States administration needed a and contributing money from year to year which is buried in the ground to no profit to anybody except those who receive wages. Road making should be under intelligent direction, and when that is done, the people will tax themselves in sufficient amount to carry on the work.

It is agreeable and profitable to hav the Southern Conmissioners of Agricul ture in Richmond. They are serious and sincere men who are giving their time and talents to the promotion of agriculall industrial pursuits. The South is engaged in commerce and manufacturing. but the South is prinrarily and preeminently an agricultural section, and our advantages in this direction have been too much neglected. The Commissioners of Agriculture are belging the farmers in many ways to improve their farms and make them more prfitable, and their efforts are bringing good results.

During their meeting here they will disuss many topics of interest to Southern farmers, and they will exchange ideas

that will be mutually beneficial. President Koiner's address read yesterday and which is published elsewhere, is

made since the war and he dwells at length upon the question of immigration get desirable immigrants is "to send i competent agent to the home countries of these people and there exploit and explain the advantages and inducements that the State will offer to immigrants. This is a day of personal solicitation; the way to get a good thing is to go after each Southern State should take the bint. We welcome the commissioners, one and all to Richmond, and hope that their visit

Moral Side of Cleanliness.

liberations will be profitable.

President W. T. Oppenhimer, of the Board of Health, again recommends that a system of public baths be put into operation in Richmond. He says that such baths have proven successful in other towns for the poor, who have not conveniences in their homes, and that the general health must necessarily to be

improved by so potent a sanitary agent. Public baths are educational, "Cleanliness is next to Godliness." There is Some sert of connection between physical cleanliness and spiritual cleanliness, Publie baths should be established in Richmond in the interest of health, decency and morals. After the first cost of instalment the expense of operation would be trifling. Indeed, the small fees which patrons would willingly pay for the privilege would in all probability be sufficient to defray the operating cost.

Our esteemed contemporary, the folk Virginian-Pilot, has moved into its new building, and the paper is issued from under the paper's own vine and fig tree. It is a serious undertaking to may the plant of a modern daily newspaper, yet the Virginiau-Pilot, with its usua enterprise, accomplished this without missing or impairing any regular issue of the paper. The Vrginian-Pilot in itterprise, progress and prosperity, prise and prosperity of the city it represents, and from which it draws substance. Our contemporary confessed that it snores in its sleep, but It shows in its bright and intelligent countenance that in business hours it never nods, but is very much awake alive, The Times-Dispatch begs leave to offer its sincere and most cordial congratulations.

We commend the proposal of Alderman Dabney to reduce the price of gas to 80 cents per thousand feet until better service can be had. The service is now far from satisfactory. There is conrplaint in all directions. Consumers are not getting the worth of their money. The city confesses that it is not giving adequate service, and it has no moral right to charge full prices so long as present conditions exist. Alderman Dabney's resolution is only fair and honest, and it should be unanimously adopted.

the good standing and uniformly good conduct of the Richmond printers, the Newport News Press says:

"The International Typographical Union is composed of a highly intelligent body of men, and it seldom happens that there is any reason for enjoining them the excesses to which some other unionists seem inclined when strikthis ancient and honorable organic have not brought it into disrepute.

to be thoroughly alive to the importance of reviving the old State Fair, which once afforded so much pleasure to thou of Virginians from every section sands of Virginians from every section of the State. They evidently appreciate the value of the enterprise to the com-mercial interests of their city, as well as its possibilities in the way of amuse-ment and social intercourse.—Lynchburg News.

Lynchburg has set a good example, and if she can have a successful fair, why

It is a distinguished compliment Judge William J. Leake that after serving in the position of temporary president of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, he should have been unanimously elected permunent president. But the company has made a wise selection. All the affairs of the road will be safe in Judge Leake's

hands. E. Benny Andrews, who says that football is so "morrally rough," rather misses the point. Players would consider themselves tucky indeed if they got off with only a fey kicks in the morals.

Those Isle of Pines Americans who wanted independent recognition, made the mistake of not proving that the

canal down there. Naturally the railroads would be considerably pleased if some new issue would arise to lure the attention of Congress away from rate regulation.

Looking over the events of the past week, what is there to make the Mo-Curdys feel like Thanksgiving, anyway?

As to what to do with our ex-hosses some of them would probably do well as governors of Guam.

Everybody works but Murphy, and ever ture, the oldest and most important of he may soon find it necessary to work

Speaking of professions, what has be-It is said that the Sultan is in urgent need of a librarian to take charge of the

work of cataloguing his ultimatums. Meanwhile, fortunately or not, the Russian army happens to be in Manchuria.

all to the good. Of the late election in Virginia the Taxewell Republican says:

outstripped its population. That section full of instruction. He shows by figures of the United States described in the the wondrous progress the South has day a day of excessive murtality.

RITYMESPORTODAY

His Wisdom Teeth. (Louis of Battenberg was charged \$1,000 by a New York dentist for filling four teeth.)

Now while 'tis true that dentists bills Oft creep the spine with cold, cold chills, Full oft prove great surprisers... Yet could you mock a man's low moans At coughing up 1,000 bones For plugging four incisors?

If fees like this come into style, Good teeth will cost us such a pile, We'll cease to be high rollers; may be as pleasant as we know their de-Or else, what seems to me far worse, We'll be compelled by siender purse, To quite neglect our molars.

> Appear to me as if they were Too costly for our dentals; And since we cannot buy outright, I hope to see some dentist bright Instal a plan of rentals.

Shunned.

When Simpkins joins a group of men, 'tis said. They saiff disgustedly and move away, He looked not on the wine when it was But looked upon the rum when it was

- Claveland Leader.

Pleasures of Boyhood. "Yes, you can spend the day at grand-'s; but be a good boy or your papa will

"Yes'm."
"I don't see how you get so much en-joynest out of talking to grandpa."
Joynest out of talking to grandpa."
I'l get him to tell me about the lickin's he used to give pop."—Houston Post.

It is often easier to serve two master than to master two servants.—Philadel

Cerberus-Necked Poultry.

Pluto was boasting of his three-headed dog. "That's nothing unusual," returned a by-stander; "every chicken in our boarding-house always has three necks." Entirely silenced, the god hastily trekked for Inferno.—New York Tribune.

Missouri Traders. Luke Wright and wife were in town Saturday with eggs trying to trade Dentist Tilpate out of some tooth work --Walnut (Mo.) New.

A \$40,000 theatre for negroes alone is to be erected in Mobile, Ala. No tickets will be sold to white people.—Knoxville Senti-

THIS DAY IN HISTORY

Commence

November 23rd.

1829—The city of Camden, S. C., almost entirely destroyed by fire.
1833—Jean Baptiste Jourdan, a celebrated French general of the Revolution, died. in 1794 he conquered Belgium, and in 1796 subdued Franconia. "Jourdan," said Napoleon at St. Helena, "is a poor general, but he possessed the virtues rare among his competitors, of honor, integrity and humanity."

John Sergeant, an eminent Phila-hia lawyer, died, aged seventy-

Fort Pickens and the United States

1861—Fort Pickens and the United States war vessels Niagara and Colorado bombarded the Confederate fortifications at Pensacola. Port of Warrenton burned.

1864—A report that Sherman had captured and burned Macon, Ga., caused excitement throughout the North.

1868—General Howard issued an order providing for the discontinuance of the Freedmen's Burcau after January 1st, with the exception of the educational department and the collection of money due to soldiers.

money due to soldiers.

1868—United States Minister Morris, at
Constantinople, protested against the
incarceration of Americans at Damas-Troops sent to Bulgaria to quel

disorders.

1873—The French steamship Ville du
Hayre, with a large passenger list,
from New York, collides with the
British ship, Loch Earn, and, sinking,
carries down 226 persons. 1874—A hurricane swept the Atlantic coast of the United States, causing

loss of life and property. 1884—The Grand Opera House in St. Louis with a property loss

1893-Insurgent Brazilian warship Javary

sunk by forts, 1894-Official confirmation of the surren der of Port Arthur to the Japanese on the previous Wednesday sent out from Chefoo.

1904—Russo-Japanese War: Japanese pulsed Russians in movement at Port

Maxine Elliott's Social Triumph. Maxime Elliott occupies a unique posi-tion on the stage. A New England wo-man by birth, she lived many years in California. She adopted the stage after can unfortunate marriage, and her beauty and charm swiftly won a leading place for her. She was in T. D. Frawley's company. (I have had occasion before to say what an excellent company it was) when N. C. Goodwin made her his leading lady and afterward his life. Two years ago she became an individual star, and she has probably made more money in the last two seasons than any other player in the country. Mr. Fitch received something like a hundred thousand dollars in royalties from "Her Own Way." In England, Maxime Elliott has a social position that no other actress has gained, and there are stories—which are believed implicitly by people who should know—that one of the greatest men in England, a nobleman who has men in England, a nobleman who has won the highest political honors, would make her his wife if she were free. Should this come about, Maxime Elliott would make a match to dwarf that in her present day.—Everybody's Maga-

Republican Slander.

Commenting on the recent slanderous criticism of Messrs, Swanson and Elly-

criticism of Messrs, Swanson and Ellyson by the Tazewell Republican, the Roanoke Evening World says:

The man who penned those lines casts upon a large majority of the people of Virginia the reproach that they have voted to place in high fosition two men of such infamous character, that their election to the positions they have been chosen to fill is a reproach to the State, were lar fair name. The upon a large majority of the people of Virginia the reproach that they have yoted to place in high position two men of such infamous character, that their election to the positions they have been chosen to fill is a reproach to the State mysolf her debtor. This, she told me, releved them of an amburnashing the most refined, cultured and elegant company in which one seeks to villity another. He it rememberd, too, that this misrable siagaler of two homorable gentlemen is written not in the excitoment and heat off a campaign, but after the battle has been fought and men have had lime to become pool and deliberate. It is not only a vite stander of the men named, but is a contemptible arraignment of all who by their votes sumported them named bitter to their proper functions.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

STOMACH BITTERS

**Cramps, Vomiting, Dizziness, Costiveness or Indigestion, Try a bottle,

**Warmed itself when the Democration party washed much of its black day out of it. "The bed is shorier than that a man can stretch bimself on it; and the covering narrower than that a man can stretch bimself on it; and the covering narrower than that a man can stretch bimself on it; and the covering narrower than that a covering narrower than that he can wrap himself and the can wrap himself and the narrower than that he can wrap himself and narrower than that he can wrap himself and narrower than that a covering narrower than that he can wrap himself and narrower than that a covering narrower than that he can wrap himself and narrower than that he can wrap himself and narrower than that a covering narrower than that he can wrap himself and narrower than that a covering narrower than that a covering the covering narrower than that he can wrap himself and narrower than that he can wrap himself and narrower than that a covering the covering the covering the covering than the covering that the coverin

Voice of the People

Mr. Thomas Lee More's Politics.

Mr. Thomas Lee More's Politics.
Editor of The Times Dispatch:
Sir,—I have been taking your paper,
that is, The Times, for about ten years,
and I hope that you will be liberal enough
to grant sufficient of your space to publish this brief article as an answer to
what your correspondent from Norfolk
had to say yesterday relaive to Hon.
Thomas Lee Moore.
The article is so radically wrong that
I think it an injustice, not only to Mr.
Moore, but to the public as well, that
notice of its defects should be pointed
out.

out,
The article refers to Mr. Moore as La A. Moore, but, as it mentions him as United States attorney for the Western

United States attorney for the Western District of Virginia, there is no doubt as to whom it refers.

The whole article is as badly muddled as the initials of the gentleman intended. The Norfolk writer says that Mr. Moore does not desire his name to appear correctly in the newspaper.

I think that was merely an endeavor to grow funny. Mr. Moore is too busy a man to waste his time in an endeavor to try to correct such small thrusts and might have to start a newspaper of considerable circulation to head off writers who seem reckless about the facts in a man's life, for the reason that errors

wan seem rockless about the facts in a man's life, for the reason that errors are swifter winged than truths.

Now, my information is that Mr. Moore and Mr. Flood have had but one joint discussion, this fact. are swifter winged than fritten. Now, my information is that Mr. Moore and Mr. Flood have had but one joint discussion this fall, and that was at Amherst Courthouse recently, and that Mr. Moore did the challenging. I believe that last year thy also had a joint political debate, and that Mr. Moore then did the challenging, and I say now that Mr. Moore will never evade a joint discussion with Mr. Flood, or any other reputable Democrat. As to the regularity of Mr. Moore's politics, the correspondent is equally in error. Mr. Moore first voted the Republican ticket in 1887, his first vote, then making political speeches, and has voted it regularly every time since, with the exception of 1896, when he did make some speeches in behalf of Mr. Bryan's candidacy for Pres'dent, and was always speeches in behalf of Mr. Bryan's candidacy for Pres'dent, and was always
introduced to his audiences as a silver
Republican, and so stated in his speeches
that he was; and the very next year
after that campagn Mr. Moore was elected Republican county chairman of this
county, and was elected by the Republican party as its nomines to the Constitutional Convention, over one of the
most popular and ablest young Democrats in Southwest Virginia, the HonRobert L. Jordan, of Radford.

Robert L. Jordan, of Radford. Mr. Moore was elected, in 1895, as Com-Mr. Moore was elected, in 1895, as Commonwealth's attorney of this county, a position that he filled with honor and credit, both to himself and this county. Democrats and Republicans alike here believed, and yet believe, in the sincerity of Mr. Moore's position in the 1895 caungalgn, evidenced on the part of the Republicans with honoring him so soon again after that campaign.

It may be true that Mr. Moore has made one change in his political faith, if undergoing a change on the money.

if undergoing a change on the money question can be construed to be a political face about; but, as stated in the discussion at Amherst by Mr. Moore, Mr. Flood would be equally guilty, that is, if he has kept track with his own

of such well-known attorneys as Judge Archer A. Phlegar, of our bar, and many others, which made a very favorable impression on the President, who will not make an appointment in a case of this make an appointment in a case of this kind, or any other, where he does not think that the applicant will measure up to his ideal of Federal officeholders. The Norfolk writer should get his facts straight before attempting to again cast reflections upon worthy men like Mr.

Moore.

1. Ahad a joint discussion in 1890 with Mr. Moore, but in that debate Mr. Moore was looked upon as being a silver Republican, and our discussion was solely upon the money plank. Yours truly,

ALLEN I. HARLESS. Christiansburg, Va.,

The Negro in England.

The Negro in England.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,-In your issue of September 22d there is an article containing Dr. J. B. Hawthorne's open letter to Dr. W. W. Landrum, and also a Interview with Dr. C. S. Gardner, of your city. I want to emphasize the fact that the Baptist World Congress was a success in the points mentioned by Dr. Gardner. I would not in any way depreciate the good inducences which have been started by this first great world gathering of our people. At the same time there is one question asked by your reported which Dr. Gardner did not, in my judgment, answer fully. "Was there an attempt to impose the doctrine of equality between the whites and the negroes?" Dr. Gardner was doctrine of equality between the whites and the negroes?" Dr. Gardner was asked. His reply was: "No. The English treated the negroes according to their own ideas of dealing with the race ques-tion, and not according to ours. There was no thought on their part of im-posing their ideas on the American dele-

tion, and not according to ours. There was no thought on their part of imposing their ideas on the American delegates."

I fully believe that Dr. Gardner spoke from his own experience, and also that he desired to state the facts just as he understands them; but I am compelled to say that his experience and that of a large number of other delegates does not tally by any means. I wish to state some things which came into the experience of others who attended the Congress, and which, I think, will throw light on this subject. A gentleman from the State of South Carolina related to me and others in the Bedford Hotel, Southampton Row, London, his experience as follows:

"I was assigned to a home, as were many others," he said, "and congratulated myself that on this, my first trip to England, I should have the privilege of seeing something of English home life, I took a hackney coach, and after driving some distance, the couch stopped in front of a very fine home. I paid my fare, dismissed my conchinant and entered the house. I was met at the door and ushored into a magnificent parlor. In a moment a lady entered and gave me a cordial welcome. She told me that she was sorry, but, owing to the crowded condition of her home during the Congress, she would have to ask me to share my room with another gentleman. I told her that I would glady do so, as I considered myself her debtor, This, she told me, releved them of an embarrassing situation. She then said that my room-companion and bed-fellow was one of the most refined, cultured and elegant

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Parc-goric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Oplum, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverisiness. It cures Diarrheea and Wind Colle. It relieves Teeth-ing Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacca—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chart Flitcher.

gentlemen she had ever known, being a colored gentleman from the States. I excused myself," he continued, "by telling her that in my State we did not socially mix with the negro race. I simply succeeded in making her mad, although I tried to get out of the difficulty without offending."

I do not believe that Dr. Gardner would have said what he did to your reporter, had he experienced the same thing as this South Carolinian. I was not at the garden reception of the most eminent saptist divine in England, but I was told by a great many who were there, a large have said white he same thing as this South Carolinian. I was not at the garden reception of the most eminent Baptist divine in England, but I was told by a great many who were there, a large number of them ministers of the Northern States, and one of them a member of my own church, that the guests of prominence were an old-time Southern negro and his wife. These received a great deal more attention than any of America's scholars, educators or pulpit orators. I noticed that when any of these negro delegates came into the place where we received our mail, all white men had to wait until he was served. The mail distributors even laid down the pack of letters and made the white men wait. There is no hearsay about this, I met on the streets of London one of America's greatest educators, a man who is at the head of one of our great schools, and he said to me and Judge David E. Johnson, of my city:

"Thompson, the next time I come to England I'm going to mash my nose flat, stain my face black or brown, and kink my hair to a frizzle, and then I will got some recognition, or, to use a street phrase. I will be in it. I am nothing over hero when there is a negro around."

This man was on the programme, and made one of the most profound addresses of the Congress. He is not a Southerner, and never lived in the South. I was informed that there were about fifty negro delegates from America, yet, despite the fact that we had some of the best talent of the United States present at this congress, on Sabbath twenty-seven London pulpits were filled with negroes. I believe that the most charitable views ex-

delegates from America, yet, despite the fact that we had some of the best talent of the United States present at this congress, on Sabbath twenty-seven London pulpits were filled with negroes. I believe that the most charitable views expressed on this subject were those of our Southern delegates. The hardest things I heard were spoken by Northern delegates. These latter were thoroughly disgusted on the subject of the negro. If the negro was ever greatly lionized, then it was by our English cousins on this occasion.

I confess I was astounded at the attention paid the negro, and also at the dense ignorance displayed by the English people on this whole subject. I travelled from Clovelly, in the far Southwest of the island, to the Highlands, on the North, and from the East to the West, stopping at many places, and nearly everywhere this subject came up. On one occasion I had a long coxyersation with meditor connected with the London Times. He, Englishment like, proceeded to tell me many things about the negro. I was edified, for he knew so many, things about which I never heard before. I aside him for his authority for this wonderful knowledge, and he referred me to a Chicago paper. Every American can easily see what the English editors refuse to see, that he had been reading some political slush, I found teachers, preachers, intelligent men and women of other callings, all with the same notions. They ever have a Unitarian Church in Birkenhead, whose pastor is a negro, the only negro in the city. The English did indeed treat the negroes according to their own ideas, as Dr. Gardner says, but those ideas involve not only equality, but it would seem superfority, so far as American whites go. Is it any wonder that a European Selentific Journal published a labored article by an American negro, setting forth the doctrine that in America tho white race is rapidly reaching a state of degeneracy? I, for one, think these things ought not to be kept back nor ignored.

Pastor of First Baptist Church.

Pastor of First Baptist Church. Bluefield, W. Va.

Temperance Voters Loyal to the Ticket and to the Right.

Ticket and to the Right.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,-1 have wondered upon what the
Republicans based their hopes of a boil
from the ranks of the Democratic primary's electorate, and 1 am more surprised at the statement in your unofensive editorial to-day that you learn of
"certain temperance voters throughout
the State" who do not consider themselves in honor bound to support the tick. sive editorini to-day the consider the state" who do not consider themselves in honor bound to support the ticked as nominated in the primary because of threats having been made by certain antic temperance voters to pursue that course in case of Judge Mann's nomination. I have not heard of one Mann supported and pertinent in the matter, and I can but think that the source of your information could be traced back to an assumption (on the you) born of intent to do likewise if the judge had been named. Those of us, who supported Judge Mann and hoped for his nomination reliculed the threats of those who vaunted their botting intention in case of his nomination, and we could not if we would and would not if we could now sulk and bott the abitrament. As the old say has it, "two wongs never make a right," and while the voters referred to generally as "the temperance people" rightly consider their issue one of vital land where and strenuously stress it, they have never sacrificed a principle of moral chies for success or for revenge. Every hilltop they have gained in the great fight has been won without a false or foul blow, and if the supporters of the other defeated canddates in the primary line up as faithfully as the Mann brigade there will be a rousing majority for the ticket headed by Claude A. Swanson. And "the temperance voters" will be heard from again and often, and so will Judge Mann. Richmond, Va., November 1, 1905.

The Voice of the South.

reproach for those who were the blue and no dispute as to their bravery and patriotism. There is no repining because the cause was lost and no desire to arouse old animosities or to renew any feeling.

feelings with which we of the old South regard the cause. We honor and rever-and reverence the brave men who died for it. We love it as we love the devoted for it. We love it as we love the devoted women who did so much to hold up the arms of the Confederace. We can honor and love the name of Lee without in any manner reflecting on Grant. We can honor Jefferson Davis without casting any stone at Abraham Lincoln. The gray was ours and the cause for which it stood was ours, and to them, to those who were the one and fought and died for the other we can be true and faithful ence with those who would apologize the Confederate cause and those for the Confederate cause and those who upheld it any more than we have with those who are striving to keep alive in Southern hearts the bitterness of the days of conflict. The glorious past is ours, and we will do it honor. May the time never come when a Confederate soldier or his descendants will be ashamed of the Lost Cause.—Mont-somers Advertises. gomery Advertiser.

Man Who Bested President With

Gloves Wins a Governorship. Captain Frank Frantz, who, it was

announced yesterday, will, on January Oklahoma is a very clever boxer, which fact, it is declared, led the President to fact, it is declared, led the President to consider him as the best fitted man for head of the wild Territory. In that connection this story is told at the White House as to how Frantz got the job. It is asserted that Frantz's reputation as a boxer was known to the President when both were members of the Rough Riders. But, as soldiers, they had no opportunity of testing their prowess with the mitts. Frantz called to see the President several months ago, and the President re-

eral months ago, and the President referred to the fact that they had never had a bout together, Frantz, a big, heavy man, with a wrist like an elephant's leg and shoulders like those of a buil, was obliging. President and caller stripped and put on the gloves. A few seconds of sparring showed Frantz that the President was a dangerous antagonist, and, knowing that if the President "bested" him he might lose the appoint-

ment he was seeking, he was cautious. Not so the President, Suddenly Frantz's right shot to the President's jaw. later snuffed a bit, shook his head and yelled: "That was a good one; try is again."

again."

A few more passes gave Frantz another opening, and with his left he landed on the point of the President's jaw again, and it is declared that Theodore Roosevelt went down. A third time they to the it, and ages, the President was unequal to the big Westerner. Since that day there never has been any doubt that day there never has been any doubt in Frantz would get the post as Governor, New York American.

Very Small Change.

The natives of the Malay peninsula have in use the very smallest current coin in the world. It is a sort of wafer, made of the resinous juice of a tree and is worth about one-ten-thousandth of a penny. The smallest metal coin in circulation at the present day is the Porcirculation at the present day is the Por-tugese three-relis piece, worth twelve-one-hundredths of a penny. The smallest coin circulating cofficially in any part of the British Empire is the five-milosima piece of Gibralter, worth about haif a farthing.—Lahore Tribune.

The Cost of Empire.

An idea of the cost of running a great nation may be gained from the statement that England's balance sheet for the last fiscal year shows an expenditure of considerably more than Inrequarters of a billion dollars. The exact amount was £151,769,000. To meet tills, revenues were raised amounting to £153,707,000, leaving a surplus on hand of £1,938,000. Of this vast expenditure £65,200,000 went to the army and navy, £924,000 for dispensing justice, and £15,461,000 was spent on education. There is one entry under expenditure which reveals the magnitude of the empires business. It is that for "stationery and printing," and shows that three-quarters of a million pounds was expended on this item alone during the past year—Leslie's Weekly. The Cost of Empire Leslie's Weekly.

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